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The pipe-line conveying petroleum from Baku to the Black Sea has been completed. It is 550 miles long, and is capable of carrying 400,000,000 gallons of oil a year.

An oil pipe-line has been built to carry Texas and California petroleum across the Isthmus of Panama. It is 8 inches in diameter and 51 miles long.

Bendigo, one of the gold centres in Victoria, Australia, has just made a record for the greatest depth at which gold has been found. Gold ore was struck in driving a cross cut at 4,254 feet in the Victoria quartz mine. The previous record in depth was held by the New Chum mine at 4,226 feet.

The *Tropenflanzer* has completed ten years of publication. Prof. Dr. Wohltmann opens the new volume with an article showing how this periodical has grown from small beginnings to its present position of helpfulness in the cause of colonial development. The first volume contained 334 pp., and the last one 834 pp.

THE LÜBECK GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY celebrated its Twenty-fifth Anniversary on the 15th of February, by a special meeting, followed by a commemorative banquet.

Dr. Charles Doolittle Walcott, Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, was elected Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at the annual meeting of its Board of Regents, held on January 23.

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—On the 13th of February the Cullum Geographical Medal, awarded by the Council on the 15th of November, 1906, in recognition of his fifty years of exploration in Canada, was presented to Dr. Robert Bell, of Ottawa.

OBITUARY.

Professor Adam F. W. Paulsen, Director of the Danish Meteorological Institute, died at Copenhagen on Jan. 11, aged 74 years. He led two Danish expeditions to Greenland and Iceland for the purpose of studying the aurora borealis, these researches being among his most important scientific labours. He pointed out the intimate connection between the meteorological conditions of Greenland and Iceland, and those prevailing over Europe, and it was largely owing to his efforts that Iceland has at length been brought into telegraphic communication with Europe.

NEW MAPS.

AFRICA.

AFRICA.—Anteil der Deutschen an der Afrikaforschung. Scale, 1:60,000,000, or 946.9 statute miles to an inch. By Paul Langhans. *Deutsche Erde* (No. 6, 1906), Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1906.

Eight small maps of Africa, four of which show by tints the explored, the largely explored, and the unknown areas of Africa in 1825, 1850, 1875, and 1900; four others show the part which Germans had taken in this exploration at the same periods. Illustrates a paper by Friedrich Hahn.

MOROCCO.—Esquisse Géologique du Haut Atlas Occidental. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.8 statute miles to an inch. By Louis Gentil. *Annales de Géographie*, No. 85. Armand Colin, Paris, 1906.

This is a black-and-white geological sketch of the western half of the High Atlas which Mr. Gentil traversed in his recent visit to Morocco. The map is based upon the published data of earlier explorers in that region and his own surveys. The areas of the sedimentary, eruptive, and metamorphic rocks are indicated.

SAHARA.—De Tombouctou à Taodéni. Scale, 1:2,000,000, or 31.56 statute miles to an inch. By Lieutenant Cortier. Masson & Co., Paris, 1906.

Lieutenant Cortier, between March and June last, led a company of Maharists from Timbuktu north to Taodéni, where he met a similar party from Algeria, the routes of the two parties thus making a complete crossing of the desert. Cortier's journey covered nearly six degrees of latitude. The map illustrates Cortier's article on the journey in *La Géographie* (Vol. xiv, No. 6). Fixed and moving dunes, rock outcrops, pasturages, wells, beds of former streams, etc , are shown.

SAHARA.—Itinéraires au Sahara, 1905. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.8 statute miles to an inch. By Prof. E. F. Gautier. *Annales de Géographie*, No. 85, Armand Colin, Paris, 1907.

Professor Gautier has begun the publication in the *Annales* of a series of Saharan studies, based upon his work in the desert. This map illustrates the first article which is devoted to a number of the wadys, west and south of the Tuat oases. The map shows the wadys, the location of humid and dry alluvium and dunes, and tentative contours of level.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.—Bahr el Ghazal. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.8 statute miles to an inch. Topographic Section, General Staff, British War Office: Edward Stanford, London, 1906. (Price, 2s.)

A part of the map of Africa which the Topographic Section, General Staff of the British War Office, is producing on a scale of 1:1,000,000. The comparatively small amount of topographic relief in this region is shown in yellow, hydrography in blue, and nomenclature in black. Many elevations are given in feet, and the sheet contains a large amount of general information, such as cart roads, tracks, and other routes, mission stations, forts, wells, etc. The comparatively large scale, however, plainly reveals the large amount of research yet required to fill all the white spaces on this sheet.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—Sketch Map to Illustrate a Paper on the Structure of Southern Nigeria. By J. Parkinson. Scale, 1:5,000,000, or 78.9 statute miles to an inch. *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 29, No. 1, London, 1907.

The geological information in the map is confined to a line marking the southern limit of the crystalline rocks in the parts of Southern Nigeria that have been studied. In the author's article he says that to understand the structure of Southern Nigeria, it is necessary to realize the position and extent of the old floor of crystalline rocks, now exposed at the surface. The members of the geological series found in Southern Nigeria are few, and of these the granites, gneisses, and schists are by far the oldest. Upon their worn and eroded surfaces the later sediments were lain down. The nature of these sediments depends on the distance they were deposited from this old land surface. The positions and magnitudes of crystalline rock greatly modified the form and extent of the subsequent foldings. To both of these factors the scenery is directly related.

The map shows the southern boundary of these old rocks, extending from Abeokuta eastward and a little south of 7° N. Lat., but near the Niger it turns north. To the east the map shows a large hiatus over the unexplored country, and the rocks have not been found again with certainty until near the Oban Hills near the Kameruns boundary.

EGYPT.—Egypt. Scale, 1:50,000, or 0.7 statute mile to an inch. Sheets: XX-VI, XX-VII, XX-VIII, S.E.; XXI-V, XXI-VI, XXI-VII, S.E.; XXII-VI, XXII-VII, XXII-VIII, S.E.; XXIII-VI, XXIII-VII, S.E.; XXV-VII, XXV-VIII, S.E.; XXVI-VIII S.E.; XXVII-VIII S.E.; XXVIII-VIII S.E. Survey Department, Cairo, 1906.

These sheets are a part of the topographical map of Egypt which the Survey Department began to publish early last year. The large scale permits the introduction of minute detail. The hydrography, including the canals, is in blue, the names and all cultural features, except the canals, are black, and the desert areas white. The nomenclature is both in English and Arabic.

TURKEY-EGYPT.—The Turco-Egyptian Boundary as Demarcated in 1906. Scale, 1:1,250,000, or 19-7 statute miles to an inch. *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 29, No. 1, London, 1907.

The map shows the new frontier as defined in the agreement of Oct. 1, 1906, based on the work of the Joint Commission appointed earlier in the year. The map is a reduction from that accompanying the agreement which was produced by the Survey Department, Cairo.

GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA.—Niederschlags-Karte von Deutsch Südwestafrika. Scale, 1:3,000,000, or 47.34 statute miles to an inch. By Dr. Emil Ottweiler. *Mitt.* aus den Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Vol. 20, No. 1. Mittler und Sohn, Berlin, 1907.

An excellent rain map in 14 tints of yellow, green and blue, showing the average annual precipitation. The three base colours also illustrate botanical distribution in that region, the yellow tints coinciding with the sandy zone lying nearest to the coast, the greens occupying the region of steppe vegetation, and the blues the area of greatest tropical verdure.

MASHONALAND.—Sketch Map of Southeastern Rhodesia. Scale, 1:3,500,000, or 55.23 statute miles to an inch. By Vincent Dickins. *Geog. Jour.*, Jan., 1907, London.

Illustrates Mr. Dickins' journeys in southeastern Mashonaland in 1904, to ascertain the possibility of obtaining native labour for service in the Transvaal mines. His routes extended about 3,000 miles, and his map corrects many errors in the earlier maps of Rhodesia, especially with regard to drainage.

AMERICA.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE CHARTS.

Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, February, 1907.

On the reverse of the sheet appears an article by Lieut. John C. Soley, U. S. Navy (retired), on "The Gulf Stream in the Gulf of Mexico," with two charts showing the Gulf currents for February, March, and April, in 1905 and 1906, and forecasts of the currents for the same months in 1907. Besides the main current, which is a distinct part of the Gulf Stream, there are two counter-currents: (1) the Cuban counter-current, originating in the Bahama Channel, passing westward to the north of Cuba, curving southeast at the western end of the island and continuing towards Jamaica, where it curves south and joins the main stream; (2) the western counter-current, beginning near Pensacola and moving as far west as Galveston, where it turns south, hugs the shore as far as Zerez Point, where it makes a sharp turn and joins the main current of the Gulf Stream. In the N. E. part of the Gulf, west of Florida, is a body of dead water called the Central Sea. It is circular, with a diameter of about 80 miles. Nearly all the drift from the rivers, and weeds and floating objects in the Gulf work into this centre and remain there for some time, as in the Sargasso Sea.

Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean, March, 1907.

UNITED STATES.—Map Showing Condition of Astronomic Location and Primary Control to April 30, 1906. Scale, 280 miles to an inch. Bulletin 310, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., 1907.

All the astronomical stations are shown in red. Areas, controlled by triangulation or traverse, are coloured buff.

UNITED STATES.—Lines of Equal Magnetic Declination and of Equal Annual Change in the United States for 1905. (Natural scale not given.) Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., 1906.

The chart is accompanied by a description from the pen of Dr. L. A. Bauer. The large number of reliable determinations of magnetic elements made by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the past several years have now made it possible to construct new magnetic maps for our country with an accuracy not hitherto attainable. This is the first time an isogonic chart for the United States has been produced by using only data whose value is precisely known. This chart depends upon accurate observations at 3,500 points over the United States. A new feature is the extension of the isogonic lines over the oceanic areas embraced by the chart. The isogonic lines are broken in certain regions to indicate that there the observations were not sufficient to establish their precise course.

CALIFORNIA.—Map of the Colorado Desert. No scale. By G. W. James. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1906.

A black-and-white sketch map showing the main routes taken by Mr. James through the part of the desert in southern California. It illustrates his work in two volumes, *The Wonders of the Colorado Desert.* The information is roughly laid down, but is important, as map and literary material relating to this desert have heretofore been scanty. The map shows roads, trails, waterways, winter streams, areas of heavy sand, and differentiates lakes and reservoirs that are constant from those which exist only a part of the year.

CANADA.—Map of Part of the Southwestern Coast of Hudson Bay from York Factory to Fort Severn. Scale, 16 statute miles to an inch. Surveyed by Owen O'Sullivan. Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 1905. (Price 10 cents.)

A micrometer and compass survey of the coast, with letterpress indicating the nature of the coast lands. Between Nelson and Severn rivers mud flats and boulders looking seaward, and marshes, dunes, ponds, and muskeg, bordered by stunted evergreen trees, looking landward, make up the landscape.

CHILE.—Mapa de la Rejion Austral de Chile i de la República Arjentina. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.8 statute miles to an inch. Oficina de Límites, Santiago, 1906.

This large map is one of the products of the demarcation of the Chile-Argentina frontier. It shows on a considerable scale lakes Viedma, Argentino, and others, and the large glaciers from which the lakes derive a large part of their water supply. The map illustrates the "Demarcación de la línea de frontera en la parte sur del Territorio," describing the work of the fifth Chilian Commission in that region.

CHILE.—Mapa Jeográfico de la Puna de Atacama. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.8 statute miles to an inch. Oficina de Límites, Santiago, 1906.

Illustrates "La Línea de Frontera en la Puna de Atacama," describing the work of delimiting the boundary between Chile and Argentina in that region, The map is also of economic and commercial importance, showing the railroads, wagon roads, paths, nitrate fields, and gold, silver, copper and manganese mining areas.

NEW YORK.—Road Map of the State of New York. Showing proposed System of improved Highways. Scale, 9 statute miles to an inch. Albany, N. Y., 1906.

The map accompanies the annual report of the State Engineer. It shows the roads which are to be improved under the $50,000,000 bond issue, those whose improvement is suggested under the same bond issue, and those which were improved prior to this loan. Towns which have adopted the money system of maintaining their highways are designated.

PERU.—Mapa Hidrológico. No scale. *Boletín* del Cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas del Perú, No. 45, Lima, 1906.

Shows the hydrographic conditions in the Department of Arequipa and the Province of Moquegua. The surface forms are indicated by washes, irrigable lands are shown, and also the approximate boundary between the zones of general rainfall and those of periodical and variable precipitatlon.

ASIA.

ARABIA.—Karte von Arabia Petræa (3 sheets). Scale, 1:300,000, or 4.73 statute miles to an inch. By Prof. Dr. Alois Musil. Alfred Hölder, Vienna, 1906.

This map surpasses any other of Arabia Petræa yet produced in the extent of its nomenclature and the delineation of hydrographic features and land forms. It is the work of Prof. Dr. Alois Musil, an Austrian, who made extensive and difficult route surveys through that region under the auspices of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna. He collected a large amount of cartographic material. The three sheets show the entire orographic and hydrographic development of the region, with hundreds of place-names, numerous determinations of elevations, and three profiles having from eight to ten fold exaggeration of the vertical scale. The amount of detail is great, such minor features as vineyards, mills, etc., being shown, as well as all more important information, such as towns, roads, railroads, and telegraph lines. This fine product should be in every library, and is indispensable to all students of this part of Asia.

CHINA.—Province of Chih-li. (Southern sheet.) Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.8 statute miles to an inch. Compiled in the Topographical Section, General Staff, British War Office. Edward Stanford, London, 1906. (Price, 2s.)

This map, compiled from all available information, is the most detailed map of southern Chih-li yet produced. It shows the province from Mongolia on the north to the Hoang-ho on the south and from the Gulf of Chih-li on the east to Shan-si on the west. It is especially complete in its delineation of main cart roads, pack roads, railroads, in operation or projected, telegraph lines, place-names, and mission stations. A considerable number of elevations are given in feet, but few other topographic facts are laid down. The common roads are in red, hydrography and canals in blue, railroads and place-names in black. In the closer study of China, made necessary by the new era of development, the map of which this is a sheet will be of the greatest value.

CHINA.—Province of Ho-nan. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.8 statute miles to an inch. Compiled in the Topographical Section, General Staff, British War Office. Edward Stanford, London, 1906. (Price, 2s. 6d.)

Another sheet on the same plan as the southern sheet, province of Chih li, described above.

JAPAN.—Map Showing the Distribution per 100 Square Ri of Stone Age Sites in Japan. No scale. *Transactions* of the Asiatic Society of Japan. Yokohama, Dec., 1906.

Accompanies a monograph by N. Gordon Munro on "Primitive Culture in Japan." Symbols show the density of distribution of sites; and colours show the elevation above sea-level at which they have been found.

AUSTRALIA.

QUEENSLAND.—Queensland. Scale, 1:2,534,400, or 40 statute miles to an inch. Survey Office, Department of Public Lands, Brisbane, 1906. (Price, 1s.)

This excellent black-and-white map is primarily a road map of the State of Queensland. Common roads, railway and telegraph lines are clearly laid down. The map also throws light on the grazing interests and shows the situation of the artesian bores and tanks made by the Government and of the pastoral stations.

EUROPE.

FINLAND.—Geologisk öfversiktskarta öfver Sydöstra Finland. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.8 statute miles to an inch. By Benjamin Frosterus. *Fennia*, Vol. 19, Helsingfors, 1902–1903.

Eighteen symbols are used very effectively to show the geological formations in the southeastern part of Finland. Illustrates a monograph of 168 pp., published in the *Bulletin* of the Geographical Society of Finland.

FINLAND.—Schematische Darstellung von Schäden, verursacht durch Überschwemmungen in den Wassersystemen des Kumo-Flusses und der Päijänne- und Saima-Seen im Jahre 1899. No scale. *Fennia* of the Finnish Geographical Society, Vol. 19, Helsingfors, 1902–1903.

Property losses are shown in red, a square millimeter in this colour representing damage to the amount of 500 marks.

FINLAND.—Dolikocefaler (och Brakycefaler) i Finland enligt uppbådsområden. No scale. *Fennia*, Vol. 20, Helsingfors, 1903–1904.

Tints are used to show, in percentages of the total population, the Brachycephalic and Dolichocephalic inhabitants, based upon data collected in the measurement of army recruits.

FRANCE.—Cartes des Gisements de Coquilles Comestibles, de la Côte du Morbihan comprise entre La Rivière d'Auray et la Rivière d'Etel. Scale, 1:45,000, or 0.71 statute miles to an inch. By Prof. L. Joubin. *Bulletin* de l'Institut Océanographique, No. 89, Monaco, 1907.

Shows the distribution of shell-fish along a part of the south coast of Brittany. The oyster beds shown in the estuaries of two rivers on this map are especially noteworthy as supplying most of the spat used in the planting of oyster beds along the French coasts.

RUSSIA.—Übersichtskarte der Halbinsel Kanin. No scale. *Fennia*, Vol. 21, Helsingfors, 1904–1905.

Illustrates the fruitful explorations of W. Ramsay and B. Poppius on this comparatively unknown peninsula in the north of Archangelsk. The regions of forest, tundra, moraine, hills, mountains, dunes, etc., and also villages and fishing huts are shown.

PACIFIC.

SAMOA.—Insel Savaii. Scale, 6.8 statute miles to an inch. By Dr. B. Funk. *Zeitschrift* of the Berlin Geographical Society, No. 10, 1906.

A sketch map of the island showing the lava flows from Manga Afi, which are at least 200 years old, and within which is the village Aopo on an elevation 200 meters high above the reach of these lava streams; also the areas covered by lava in the eruptions of Matavanu from August, 1905, to August, 1906, and in September, 1906. The various old craters found on the island are marked. Illustrates a paper by Prof. Carl Sapper on the volcanic eruptions in Savaii of 1905–6.

WORLD.—Verteilung der Bevölkerung auf der Erde. (3) Ein- und Ausfuhr von Getreide. (4) Einwanderung und Auswanderung. By A. Woeikow. *Pet. Mitt.*, No. 12, 1906, Justus Perthes, Gotha.

These are the concluding plates illustrating the paper by Prof. Dr. Woeikow on the distribution of population over the earth under the influence of natural conditions and human activity. Plates 1 and 2 were noticed in the BULLETIN (Jan., 1907, p. 44). In plate 3 the regions importing grain are shown in yellow; the regions exporting rice are shown in dark green, and those exporting wheat, barley, rye, and maize in light green. The chief trade routes followed by wheat and rice are indicated. Regions receiving immigrants are shown in red, and those from which emigration proceeds, in blue.

ATLAS OF THE WORLD'S COMMERCE.—Compiled from the latest Official Returns at the Edinburgh Geographical Institute. Edited by J. G. Bartholomew. (Parts 18 and 19), George Newnes, London, and Frederick Warne & Co., New York, 1906. (Price, 25 cents a Part.)

Part 18 of this valuable atlas has maps showing the distribution of apples, bananas, oranges, dates and other fruits, the chief apple districts and the distribution of other fruits in North America, fruits in Europe, timber-growing countries of the world, with larger-scale maps for the United States and Canada and the timber-exporting and importing countries. The Commercial Gazetteer of countries and ports is continued with black-and-white maps of Constantinople, Copenhagen, Queenstown, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, and Dunedin.

Part 19 maps the regions of dairy produce and the importing and exporting countries, with more detail on larger-scale maps of the United States, Siberia, and northwestern Europe; two Mercator maps show the distribution of tin, platinum, aluminum, and eight other minerals. The Commercial Gazetteer is continued with maps of Genoa, Gibraltar, and Glasgow.

ATLAS UNIVERSEL DE GÉOGRAPHIE.—Ouvrage commencé par Vivien de Saint-Martin et continué par Fr. Schrader. 90 Maps. No. 77, United States (north-east region). Scale, 1:3,000,000, or 47.34 statute miles to an inch. Hachette & Co., Paris, 1906.

The map is a fine specimen of compilation and engraving. It is based upon the sheets of our topographic survey as far as they have appeared, and where they are lacking the best cartographic data available have been used. A list of the sources from which the map was made is given. The sheet embraces middle Quebec on the north, Norfolk on the south, Mount Desert on the east, and Chicago on the west. The scale is a little larger than that of the best atlas map of the United States and is the most effective small-scale atlas sheet of the region shown that we have seen. The generalization of the contours, from our topographic sheets in the Appalachian region, is especially worthy of note, the mountain ranges being very carefully produced and standing out with the effect of relief.

BOOK NOTICES.

Annual Report of the Mississippi River Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, being Appendix MMM of the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1906. IV and 140 pages (pages 2469–2609). 12 plates. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1906.

This report is a smaller volume than any one which has been issued by the Commission for a number of years. Excessive floods, which have yielded data for reports, and special surveys have been the reasons fpr the larger volumes. The small size of the report for this year is, in a measure, an indication that no new situations have developed during the fiscal year, that the spring floods were of no great moment, and that no report of any investigating board is published. The report follows the plan of previous reports. It opens with a retrospect of the work of the year, signed by the members of the Commission, and is followed by the statement of appropriations and allotments. The remainder of the volume is given over to reports of those in charge of the various departments and districts.

In many of these reports there is information of value to the geographer. To one unfamiliar with the arrangement of the report it is a time-consuming task to obtain any desired data. No index is appended. The report serves its end without one.

The reviewer has compiled for his own convenience an index of the later reports of the Commission. With the expectation that some reader may desire information from the reports, an abbreviated index of the last report is added:

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